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審査請求 未請求 発明の数 1 (全5頁)

の発明の名称

自動車用空調装置

②特 願 昭61-162375

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発明の名称
 自助車用空間装置

2. 特許請求の范囲

3. 発明の詳細な説明

(産業上の利用分野)

本発明は、自動車用空調装器に関し、特に、運転座席後方に後部乗員座席が設けられた自動車に

おける後部乗員座席上の乗員のための空調装置の 改良に関する。

(従来の技術)

従来、ワゴン車や小型バスのように運転座席後方に後部兵員座席が複数列配設された自動車においては、乗用車の場合のように運転座席側方の前側に空調装置を設けただけでは後部乗員座席側で十分な空調効果が得られないので、上記空調装置とは別に後部乗員座席上の乗員のための空調装置を設けることがある。

そして、この様の空調装配としては、例えば実公的57~30179月公報に関示されるように、エバポレータおよびプロアを収納したエアコンユニットを車室内の運転座席後方から最後がまでの間の単体側壁面に配置し、該エアコンユニットから延出するダクトを市体側壁面の窓の下方に沿って設置し、該ダクトに各後部乗員座席に対応して、吹出口を設けたものが一般によく知られている。

(発明が解決しようとする問題点)

ところが、上記従来の空調装置では、エアコン

ュニットおよびダクトが車体 耐壁面より車室側に 突出した状態で設けられているため、これらによ り車室内の有効空間が狭められるという問題があった。

また、この後の空調装置は、従来、変伝のをの空調装置は、従来、変伝のをの空調装置は、ならのように外気を中では、ならいが、ないのでは、ないのでは、中では、中では、ないのでは、ないのでは、ないのでは、ないのでは、ないのでは、ないのでは、ないのでは、ないのでは、とりわけるのでは、といったできないからである。

本考集はかかる諸点に揺みてなされたものであり、その目的とするところは、上記エアコンユニットおよびダクトの配設を適切に選定して、車室内の有効空間を広く確保でき、かつ外気の車室内の後部乗員座席側への導入を実施上有効に可能とする空調装置を提供せんとするものである。

(間頭点を解決するための手段)

上記目的を違成するため、本発明の保快手段は、

運転座席後方に後部乗員座席が設けられた自動車における後部乗員座席上の乗員のための空調装置として、次のような構成にするものである。

(作用)

上記の構成により、本発明の空調装置では、外気導入ダクト内の弁体を閉じた状態において、エアコンユニットを作動させたときには、該エアコンユニットからの空調風が空調風ダクトを適して吹出口より後部乗員座席に向けて吹出されることにより、従来と同様に後部乗員座席側で空調効果が発揮される。

一方、上記弁体を開いたときには、外気が外気 導入ダクトを通してエアコンユニットに為かれ、 該エアコンユニットから空調風ダクトを通して吹 出口より後部乗員座席に向けて吹出されることに より、車室内の後部乗員座席側での換気を十分に 行うことができることになる。

しかも、上記エアコンユニットおよびダクト 空関風ダクトと外気が入ダクト)は共に車室外 たる車体側壁の関新面内に配設されているので、 これらの配設により車室内の有効空間が致められ ることはない。また、上記外気導入ダクトいる アコンユニットが車体側壁の閉断面内といる アンユニットが車体側での閉断面内といる で近接した箇所に設けられているので、その長さ を短くでき、また配管も容易なものとなる。

(実施例)

以下、本発明の実施例を図面に基づいて説明する

第1図ないし第6図は本発明の一実路例に係る 空調装置を備えた小型パスを示し、この小型パス は、運転座席1の後方に後都乗員座席2.2.2 郎 1 3 a 則)と迎通するエパポレータ 1 4 とを備えている。

また、上記車体剛型6の閉筋面には、上記エアコンユニット12のエバボレータ14下流側と吹出口11とを連通する空調風ダクト15が配設されているとともに、上記内気吸入口10から車室内のエア(内気)をエアコンユニット12のプロア13の吸入口が130をエアコンユニット12のプロア13の吸入口が130を上記力の対象に設けられた外気吸入口17から外気を上記プロア13の吸入口が130を上記プロア13の吸入口が130を上記プロア13の吸入口が130に対象を上記プロア13の吸入口が130に対象を上記プロア13の吸入に対象を上記プロア13の吸入には大気の大力を対象を上記プロア13の吸入には大気の大力に対象を上記プロア13の吸入には大力に対象を上記では大力に対象を上記では大力に対象を上記を表現している。

上記外気均入ダクト18内には該ダクト18を 開閉して外気の導入員を可変とする弁体19が設けられており、該弁体19は、ワイヤ20を介して、車体側壁6のインナパネル9の吹出口11前 側に設けられた操作レバー21に辺結され、該操作レバー21により関閉提作されるようになって いる。以上によって、後部乗員座席 2 上の乗員の ための空間装置が構成されている。尚、 2 3 ほド レインパイプである。

一方、車室内の換気を行う場合には、外気導入 ダクト18内の弁体19を開くとともに、エアコ ンユニット12において、プロア13のみを作動

しかも、上記エアコンユニット12およびダクト(空調風ダクト15と内気導入ダクト16と外気導入ダクト18)は共に市室外たる事体側壁6の閉筋面内に配設されているので、これらの配設により車室内の有効空間が狭められることはない。

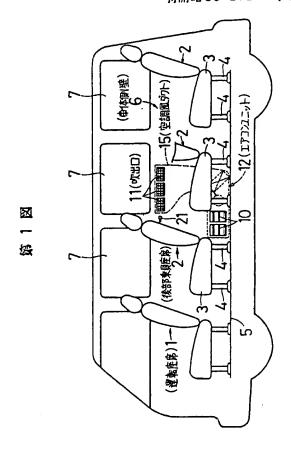
また、上述の如く外気を車室内の後部乗員座席 2 側に滲入する場造においては、エアコンユニット 1 2 等が車体側壁 6 の閉断面内という一つの板即材(車体側壁 6 のアウタパネル 8)のみを隔てて車外に保接した部位に設けられているので、外 以上の如く、本発明の自動車用空調装置によれば、エアコンユニットおよびダクトが共に軍室側たる車体側壁の関節画内に配設されているとともに、外気を軍室内の後部最良座席側に吹出し得るようになっているので、审室内の有効空間を狭めることなく空調装置を設置することができるも次、空調性を実施上有効に高めることができるものである。

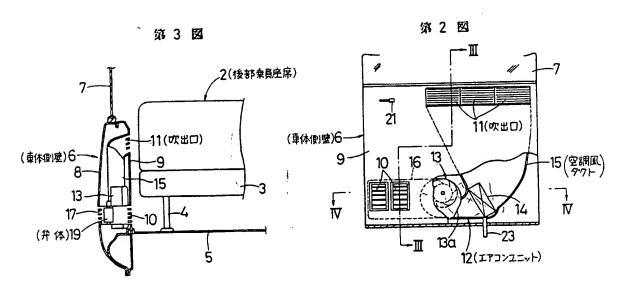
4. 図面の簡単な説明

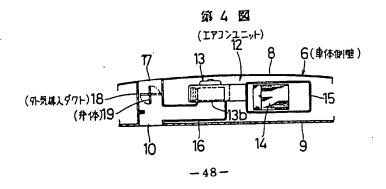
図面は本発明の実施例を示すもので、第1回は小型パスの車室内における空調装置の設置状態を示す場で関西図、第2図は空調装置の全体構成を示すー部切開側面図、第3図および第4図はそれでの第3回の回ー回線およびVーⅣ ねにおける断面図、第5回は外気吸入口の配設状態を示す組成の数点を示す模式図である。

1 … 運転座席、 2 … 後部乗員座席、 1 1 … 吹出口、 1 2 … エアコンユニット、 1 5 … 空調風ダクト、 1 8 … 外気導入ダクト、 1 9 … 弁体。

特許出願人 マツダ株式会社 高原 代理 人 前田 弘()(記書)



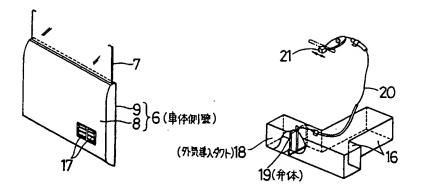




05/08/2003, EAST Version: 1.03.0002

第 5 図

第 6 図



PAT-NO:

JP363017107A

DOCUMENT-IDENTIFIER: JP 63017107 A

TITLE:

AIR-CONDITIONING DEVICE

PUBN-DATE:

January 25, 1988

INVENTOR-INFORMATION:

NAME

KAWAMURA, HIROAKI AKASHI, TAKUSANE NAKANO, MASAYA KOHAMA, SHOICHI

ASSIGNEE-INFORMATION:

NAME

COUNTRY

MAZDA MOTOR CORP

N/A

APPL-NO: JP61162375

APPL-DATE:

July 10, 1986

INT-CL (IPC): B60H001/00

US-CL-CURRENT: 237/28

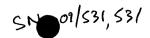
ABSTRACT:

PURPOSE: To make it possible to install an air-conditioning device without narrowing the effective space in the passenger's compartment of a vehicle and to enhance the ventilation for the passenger's compartment, by disposing an air-conditioning unit and a duct within the closed cross-sectioned area of one side wall of the vehicle body, and by blowing the outside air into the rear seat section in the passenger's compartment.

05/08/2003, EAST Version: 1.03.0002

CONSTITUTION: An inside air suction port 10 and a blow-out port 11 are formed in the inner panel 9 of one side wall 6 of a vehicle Further, an air-conditioning unit 12 is disposed within the closed cross-sectioned area of the one side wall 6 of the vehicle body, and is composed of a blower 13 and an evaporator 14. Further, an air-conditioning duct 15 communicating between the evaporator 14 and the blow-out port 11 and an inside-air introduction duct 16 for leading the inside air into the blower 13 through the inside air suction port 10 are disposed in the closed cross-sectioned area of the one side wall 6 of the vehicle body. An outside air introduction duct 18 for leading the outside air into the blower 13 through an outside air suction port 17 formed in the outer panel of the one side wall 6 of the vehicle body, is connected to the inside air introduction duct 16, and is provided therein with a valve element 19 for changing the amount of introduction of the outside air.

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PTO 2004-2328

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CAVITY DEVICE FOR AUTOMOBILE

(Jidosha yo kudo sochi)

Sukeyuki Kawamura et al

UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE
Washington D.C. March 2004

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Applicant : Mazda Corporation

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Foreign Language Title : Jidosha yo kudo sochi

English Title : CAVITY DEVICE FOR AUTOMOBILE

Specification

- 1. Title of Invention
 CAVITY DEVICE FOR AUTOMOBILE
- 2. Scope of Patent Claims
- The cavity device for automobile is characterized in that a (1) cavity device is provided for the passengers sitting at the back row seats in an automobile, it is provided at the row behind the driver seat and beyond. The air blowing outlet is provided in the side panel of the car at the side of the car body corresponding to the passenger car seats at the back of the car. Cavity air ducts are provided for the air blowing outlet and the air condition unit and the air condition unit inside the closed cross section surface of the side partition of the car body. An external air duct is connected for introducing external air and this is provided in the closed cross section surface of the side partition of the car body. A valve body is provided so the external air amount can be modified in the external air introduction duct.

¹ The numbers in the margin indicate pagination in foreign text.

Detailed explanation of the invention
 (Industrial field of use)

The invention pertains to a cavity device for use in an automobile. In particular, it pertains to the improvement of a cavity device for passengers sitting in the back row of the car where back row passenger seats are provided behind the driver seat.

(Prior Art)

Conventionally, in an automobile that is provided with several rows of seats behind the driver seat like in a station wagon or a minivan, a cavity device is provided at the front side of the driver seat so sufficient cavity effect cannot be obtained at the back row passenger seats so another cavity device has to be provided for the passengers sitting at the back row passenger seats.

Therefore, an example of this type of cavity device was disclosed in Patent Publication No. 57 - 30179. An air condition unit containing an evaporator and a blower are arranged at the car body side partition between the very last row seats and behind the driver seat inside the car. The ducts extend from the said air condition unit to the bottom of the window at the car body side partition wall. An air blowing outlet is provided in this duct corresponding to each passenger back row seats.

(The problems resolved by the invention)

However, in the conventional cavity device as described above, since the air condition unit and the duct are provided in the state where they protrude into the interior of the car from the car body side partition wall, the effective space inside the interior of the car is reduced which poses a problem.

Also, this type of conventional cavity device constructed in a way that it is installed at the front side of the driver seat so the external air is introduced into the car interior through the front of the car. Therefore, in a minivan, the external coming through the front side of the driver seat does not provide sufficient air in the passenger back row seats behind the driver seat.

Therefore, the purpose of the invention is to focus on the above problems and select an appropriate place to place the air condition unit and the air duct so the air can be transfer appropriately and effectively to the passenger back row seats.

(Means for resolving the problems)

To achieve the above purpose, the resolving means of the invention pertains to the improvement of a cavity device for passengers sitting in the back row of the car where back row passenger seats are provided behind the driver seat.

That is, the cavity device for automobile is characterized in that a cavity device is provided for the passengers sitting

at the back row seats in an automobile, it is provided at the row behind the driver seat and beyond. The air blowing outlet is provided in the side panel of the car at the side of the car body corresponding to the passenger car seats at the back of the car. Cavity air ducts are provide for the air blowing outlet and the air condition unit and the air condition unit inside the closed cross section surface of the side partition of the car body.

(Action)

According to the above constitution, an external air duct is connected for introducing external air and this is provided in the closed cross section surface of the side partition of the car body. A valve body is provided so the external air amount can be modified in the external air introduction duct.

Also, when the air valve is opened, the external air is introduced into the air condition unit via the external air introduction duct. Sufficient air can be provided to the passengers sitting at the back row seats of the car as the air is blown to the passengers from the air blowing outlet via the cavity air duct from the said air condition unit.

In addition, since the aforementioned air condition unit and the duct (air cavity duct and external air introduction duct) are provided at the closed cross section of the side panel of the car body extending to the exterior of the car, the

interior space of the car is not occupied by the air condition unit and the duct. Also, since the aforementioned external air introduction duct is placed at a location close to the car exterior called the closed cross section surface of the side panel of the car body, that length can be reduced so the pipe distribution is simple.

(Implementation example)

The implementation example of the invention is explained below based on the diagrams.

Figure 1 to figure 6 shows a minivan van equipped with the cavity device pertaining to one implementation example of the invention. This minivan have 3 rows of seats that consist of passenger seats 2, 2, 2 behind the driver seat 1. Each of the back row seats 2 are made of bench seats having leg 4, ... on the bottom of the seat cushion 3. That leg 4 is fixed on a floor panel 5 that made up the car floor surface. 6 is the car body side partition. The glass window 7,... are installed on the upper part of the said car body side partition 6. Also, at the bottom of the glass window 7 below the car body side partition 6 is the closed up cross section filled with the outer panel 8 and the inner panel 9 and an edge part of the said floor panel 5 is bonded to the lower part of the said inner panel 9.

Then, at the inner panel 9 of the car body side partition 6, the interior air suction inlet 10 is installed close to the

floor panel 5 between the back passenger seat 2 in the middle row and the back passenger seat 2 at the front row. Also, an air blowing outlet 11 is provided close to the bottom side of the glass window 7 corresponding to the back row passenger seat 2 located in the middle row. On the other hand, an air condition unit 12 is provided close to the bottom part of the closed cross section of the car body side partition 6 corresponding to the back passenger seat 2 in the middle row. The said air condition unit 12 is provided with an evaporator 14 connected to downward flow side (the air blowing out part 13a side) of the said blower 13 and the blower 13 is made up of a sirocco fan.

Also, at the closed cross section of the aforementioned car body side partition 6, the air cavity duct 15 is provided through the air blowing outlet 11 at the evaporator 14 downward flow side of the aforementioned air condition unit 12. Also, an air introduction duct 16 is arranged and air (internal air) from the interior of the car is introduced into the air suction inlet 13b of the blower 13 of the air condition unit 12 from the interior air suction inlet 10. In the aforementioned internal air introduction duct 16, the external air from the external air suction inlet 17 provided in the outer panel 8 of the car body side partition 6 is introduced to the suction inlet part 13b of the aforementioned blower 13, an external air introduction duct 18 is connected for this. A T letter path is formed at this

connection part for the interior air introduction duct 16 and the external air introduction duct 18.

A valve body 19 is provided inside the aforementioned external air introduction duct 18 so the air introduction amount of the external air can be adjusted by closing or opening the said duct 18. The said valve body 19 is connected to the operation lever - 21 provided in the air blowing outlet 11 at front side of the inner panel 9 of the car body side partition 6 via a wire 20. It is operated by closing and opening the operation lever - 21. The cavity device is constructed for the passenger sitting in the back row passenger seats 2. Furthermore, 23 is the drain pipe.

Next, for explaining the action and effect of the aforementioned implementation example, the valve body 19 is closed inside the external introduction duct 18 during normal cavity time. When the air condition unit 12 is activated, air inside the car is sucked into the air condition unit 12 via the internal air introduction duct 16 from the internal air inlet 10 due to the suction force of the blower 13. The air is cooled by the heat exchange with the evaporator 14 of the said air condition unit 12. This cooled air in the cavity is supplied to the air blowing outlet 11 via the cavity air duct 15 from the air condition unit 12. The cooled air from the air blowing outlet 11 faces the back row passenger seats 2. Therefore, the

cavity effect (air cooling effect) can be realized sufficiently in the passengers sitting in the back row passenger seats 2.

On the other hand, when the air is exchanged inside the car interior, the valve body 19 of the external air introduction duct 18 is opened. Also, in the air condition unit 12, only the blower 13 is activated. The evaporator 14 action is at the stop state (the state when the heat exchanging is not performed). Then, in this state, the external air, for example, the travelling air is flowed into the external air suction inlet 17 due to the air suction force of the aforementioned blower 13. It is introduced into the air condition unit 12 via the external air introduction duct 18 and the internal air introduction duct 16, then, air is blown out facing the back row passenger seats 2 from the air blowing outlet 11 via the air cavity duct 15 from the said air condition unit 12. Thus, the air can be realized sufficiently in the back row passenger seats 2 inside the car.

In addition, since the aforementioned air condition unit 12 and the ducts (air cavity duct 15 and the internal air introduction duct 16 and the external air introduction duct 18) are provided inside the closed cross section of the car body side partition 6, the effective space inside the car is not reduced due to such arrangement.

Also, in the structure where the external air is introduced into the back row passenger seats 2 inside the car, the air

condition unit 12 is provided at a position that is separated to the exterior of the car by only one plate member (outer panel 8 of the car body side partition 6) which is inside the closed cross section of the car body side partition 6. The external air introduction duct 16 has a shorter length. Also, that pipe can be installed easily and effectively.

(Effect of invention)

According to the cavity device used for an automobile of the invention, since the air condition and the ducts are placed in the closed cross section of the car body side partition inside the car, the external air can be blown easily into the back row passenger seats. Also, the air exchange in the cavity can be improved effectively and the effective space inside the car can be increased due to placement of the cavity device.

4. Brief explanation of the diagrams

Since the diagrams are used to illustrate the implementation example of the invention, figure 1 is the side view showing the placement state of the cavity device in the car interior. Figure 2 is a part of a cross section showing the structure of the cavity device. Figure 3 and figure 4 are the respective cross sections at cross section III - III and IV - IV. Figure 5 is the view showing the arrangement of the external air suction inlet. Figure 6 is a diagram showing the constitution of the valve body and its operation mechanism.

1 - driver seat, 2 - back row passenger seat, 11 - air
blowing outlet, 12 - air condition unit, 15 - air cavity duct,
18 - external air introduction duct, 19 - valve body.

Patent Applicant: Mazda Corporation

Agent: Hiroshi Maeda

第1図

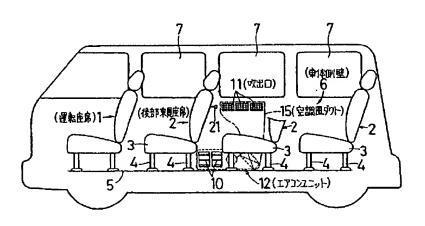


Figure 1

1 - driver seat, 2 - back row passenger seat, 11 - air blowing
outlet, 6 - car body side partition, 15 - air cavity duct, 12 air condition unit

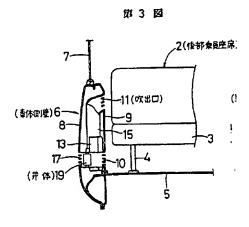


Figure 3

- 2 back row passenger seats
- 6 car body side partition
- 19 valve body
- 11 air blowing outlet

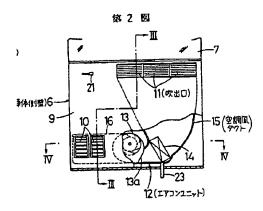


Figure 2

- 6 car body side partition
- 11 air blowing outlet
- 15 air cavity duct
- 12 air condition unit

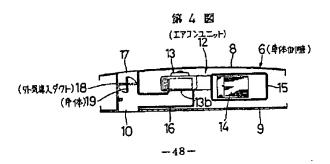


Figure 4

- 18 external air introduction duct
- 19 valve body
- 12 air condition unit

6 - car body side partition

第 5 図

第6図

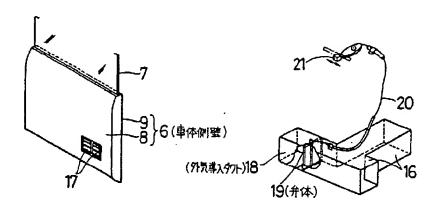


Figure 5

6 - car body side partition

Figure 6

19 - valve body

18 - external air introduction duct